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By THOMSON & JOHNSON.  
No. 100 of the DAILY GAZETTE are as follows: CASH  
IN ADVANCE: \$7 00  
THREE MONTHS, \$18 00  
SIX MONTHS, \$32 00  
A YEAR, \$58 00  
A. M. THOMSON. W. C. JOHNSON.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

# Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864.

NUMBER 39.

TERMS PER ANNUUM. - - - \$2.00.  
IN ADVANCE.  
This edition of the GAZETTE is one of the largest weekly papers in the State. Having the matter published in the Daily in a paper of superior excellence, we are enabled to furnish a paper of superior excellence. We shall give in each number a correct review of the markets, and make a paper a complete index to County, State and general news.

## THE NEWS.

The news from Kentucky to-day is of rather an exciting character, and indicates that the rebels are in earnest in the work of attempting to blockade the river, and interfere with the communications of our army at Chattanooga. We hope and believe they will get soundly thrashed in their attack on Paducah and Columbus.

The budget of news from the East brings nothing very startling.

The Washington National *Intelligencer*, replete with the "fossiliferous" has a long article upon the "qualifications of suffrage," brought out by the fact that the Senate in maturing the bill organizing the territory of Montana, had decided in favor of removing the restriction which would confine the right of suffrage to white citizens of the United States in that Territory. It premises in the first place, that it would be a mockery to confer this privilege on negroes in Montana, as few if any will ever emigrate to that remote Territory, and yet withhold it from negroes in other parts of the country, and therefore supposes that those who voted to confer this privilege, will be zealous to establish the same principle in such states as yet deny the elective franchise to the colored population.

Its first reason for denying the right to negroes is that "the so-called right of suffrage is not a natural right." This argument of the erudite old writer proves too much, for if it is not a natural right to one, it is not to another. But to illustrate this principle, the writer cites the case of minors and of the female sex, and says it is a matter of expediency in excluding them from the right of voting, while there are undoubtedly very many young men between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years who are better fitted to participate intelligently in the elective franchise than many of maturer years, thus entirely ignoring the principle that "taxation and representation" should be inseparable.

But the great reason with the writer why negroes should be excluded from voting at present is, not because they are black, but because as a class, they are ignorant—too ignorant to be allowed that privilege. This is certainly not a bad test, but it would be fatal to the party in favor of which the *Intelligencer* has of late years thrown its influence. If intelligence and not color is the test, the negroes and "white trash" of the South should have exchanged privileges, for if the universal testimony of our returned soldiers and travelers in the South is to be believed, the blacks are much the most intelligent of the two classes, and have known many voters in the Northern States who have made their "mark" in the world only by signing their name with a cross.

But we need not pursue the absurdities of this anti-suffrage writer. He pretends to abjure prejudice against color, but when you come to simmer down his argument, it amounts to that and nothing else.

Miss Webb has repeated in Cincinnati her reply to Miss Dickinson, in which she made her debut in New York. The *Gazette* says of the effort: "We think Talleyrand's criticism on the young author's book will apply most admirably to Miss Webb's lecture: 'It had some new things in it, and some good things; but the new things were not good, and the good things were not new.' The new things were her own; the good things were the extracts she made from Miss Dickinson's address, and the 'song of the shirt' before mentioned." Miss Webb has not been fortunate enough in her new role to secure either the approval of her friends or the serious criticism of her opponents.

The New York *Tribune* says: The efforts of Gen. McClellan's friends to secure for him the subscription sword at the Fair remind us of the answer of an eminent Bostonian when solicited last Summer to subscribe for a similar weapon. "What, give him another sword? Why doesn't he use the one he's got?"

Nevertheless, we think the present competition beneficial, and hope it will be continued. Hundreds of Copperheads and Rebel sympathizers, whom no other method could induce to attend the Fair or to give money for the soldiers, will give it for the sake of voting for McClellan.

The Rebels are hooping up for themselves "Wrath against the day of Wrath," by proclaiming their intention to treat all captured colored troops as outlaws and murderers. When the fact shall be known that "no quarter" will be given to the black soldier, it cannot be expected that he will give quarter to his deadly enemies. If this barbarism shall obtain in this branch of our army, the responsibility will rest with the chivalry of the South.

Onx or the most gratifying incidents in connection with the result of the election in Connecticut, is the defeat of Eaton, the "right hand man" of Tom Seymour and the bosom friend of Toucey, for Senator. He was the noisiest, most foul-mouthed and most malignant of the extreme Copperheads, and talked more undisguised treason than perhaps any man in the North, not excepting Vallandigham.

MARCHING ORDERS.—The 35th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, commanded by Col. Orr, has received orders to report at Baltimore, to join Gen. Burnside's expedition. They are quartered at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and are to leave next Monday.

## Abolition of Slavery.

The following is the vote in the United States Senate on the proposed amendment to the Constitution to prohibit slavery in the United States:

Yeas—Anthony, of R. I.; Brown, of Mo.; Chandler, of Mich.; Clark, of N. H.; Collamer, of Vt.; Conness, of Cal.; Cowan, of Pa.; Dixon, of Conn.; Doolittle, of Wis.; Essenden, of Me.; Foot, of Vt.; Foster, of Conn.; Grimes, of Iowa; Hale, of N. H.; Harlin, of Oregon; Harlan, of Iowa; Hendricks, of N. Y.; Henderson, of Mo.; Howard, of Mich.; Howe, of Wis.; Johnson, of Mo.; Lane, of Ind.; Lane, of Kan.; Mason, of N. Y.; Morrill, of Me.; Nesmith, of Oregon; Pomeroy, of Kansas; Ramsey, of Minn.; Sherman, of Ohio; Sprague, of R. I.; Sumner, of Mass.; Ten Eyck, of N. J.; Trumbull, of Ill.; Van Winkle, of Va.; Wade, of Ohio; Wilkinson, of Minn.; Wiley, of Va.; Wilson, of Mass.—38.

Nays.—Davis, of Ky.; Hendrick, of Ind.; McDougal, of Cal.; Powell, of Ky.; Riddle, of Del.; Sausbury, of Del.—6.

## THE JOINT RESOLUTION AND AMENDMENT.

The following is the joint resolution as passed:

It is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of all the States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:—

SECTION 1.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## HARD ON THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following is an extract from the New York correspondence of the Boston *Commonwealth*:

"Here is the New York *Herald*, publishing with a satanic grin the atrocious lie in relation to the young ladies who are teaching the contrabands at Port Royal, and then turning upon Mr. Greeley and charging him with being in favor of miscegenation—another lie. It charges the *Tribune* with favoring miscegenation, which is also false. The *Herald* is the paper above all others most entitled to the distinction of being a miscegenator. I do not speak of its supposed alliance to Susan, who has the reputation of being black, and to the fact that it is called 'a satanic sheet,' but to the fact that James Gordon Bennett started the *Herald* with capital borrowed of a negro. Yes, the *Herald* is the offspring of black and white parents. It is a mongrel. It is copper-colored and copper-headed. It is, to all intents and purposes, the child of miscegenation."

THE PROTECTOR OF COL. STRAIGHT. An article from DIXIE.—The Baltimore *American* says: There has arrived at Baltimore a refugee from Richmond, Mrs. Lucy A. Rice. Her case is one deserving of public sympathy and liberal aid. Mrs. Rice, despite the tyranny that reigns at Richmond, has always preserved her loyalty to the Union, and evinced a warm sympathy for the sufferings of our officers and men who have been imprisoned in Richmond. Her house was for nine days the hiding place and refuge of Col. Straight, Major B. B. McDonald, and another officer after they escaped from the Libby Prison, and were awaiting an opportunity to get out of the city. In secreturing them and providing for their wants during those nine days, while the whole city was being searched for them, Mrs. Rice subjected herself to a risk that can only be comprehended by those who understand the vindictiveness of the Richmond authorities, and the extreme pains and penalties they would have visited upon any one aiding our officers, especially Col. Straight, in making their escape. Mrs. Rice, however, accepted all this risk, and she brings with her letters from Col. Straight and Major McDonald, in which they warmly acknowledge her services. Mrs. Rice has reached our lines in a destitute condition. She has been forced to abandon all she possessed in Richmond, while her remaining means have been exhausted by the expenses incurred in reaching our lines.

A writer from New York describes a masquerade party given a few evenings since by a fashionable lady, "formerly a famous Boston belle," and in the getting up of which no end of money was lavished. The costumes were unique, outre, dazzling, gorgeous. The distinguished hostess herself, always fertile in expedients, immortalized her genius, appearing before her astonished guests with a coronal of living flame-jets! In the course of the entertainment, which was kept up until six o'clock, a m.-breakfast being duly served to the revelers—the wearer of that remarkable head-dress, in a most suave and gracious manner, revealed the secret of its success. Attached to the hoop skirt was a small gasometer, and a connecting pipe, passing up beneath the elaborate train of her black hair, secured a brilliant triumph at the risk of the wearer's life.

THE ATLANTIC COMMOTION.—The long continuance of the easterly winds has set old ocean in tremendous excitement. Furiously are the waves beating upon the rocks and sands of our coast, and the multitudes are visiting the shore to view the sublime spectacle. On Monday many thousands of men, women and children in this county were in cars and carriages heading toward Plum Island, Cape Ann, Swampscott, and Nahant, to see and hear the sea have tossed the sands in their rage, making fearful inroads upon the land, some of the high bluffs have been cut in for roads.—*Newburyport Herald*.

The "Democratic" State Convention for Illinois, to appoint Presidential electors and delegates to the National Convention, has been called to meet at Springfield, on the 15th of June. Another Convention is to be called to nominate candidates for State officers.

FULL.—The Madison *Journal* announces that the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment is filled to the maximum number and the recruiting party is relieved.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev Mr. Clark, of Hartford, Wis., will preach at Lappin's Hall next Sunday at 10½ o'clock, and 2.

THE RIVER at this place is up within a few inches of its highest stage, and if it keeps on raining will soon reach that point.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—As may be seen by the advertisement in another column, there is to be an extensive sale of household goods at auction on Saturday.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of Rescue Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 will be held in their house this, Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. A full meeting is necessary.

R. GENDES, Sec'y.

WE "CAN'T SEE" that the Proclamation yesterday of the Mayor, or any other man, had any beneficial influence upon the weather. The clerk of that institution is incorrigible and uncompromising, and will listen neither to threat nor entreaty—not even to "sarkasm." What can we do in such a case, only to do as they do in Spain? There they "let it rain."

LECTURE BY MR. S. M. BOOTH.—This gentleman speaks at the Court Room this evening on "The War and State of the Country." Those who have heard him do not need to be told of his ability and eloquence; but those who have never had the opportunity of listening to him will miss a good thing if they do not attend his lecture at the Court Room this evening.

PROF. MARTINE'S DANCING SCHOOL.—Prof. M. has concluded to open his school for tuition in dancing at Hyatt House Hall, on Monday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. The school will also meet again in the evening at 7 o'clock, and continue in session until 9, after which there will be a "social," to which the members of the school will have full access, and outside parties will be charged a small admission fee—perhaps 50 cents.

THE TELEGRAPH AT FAULT.—On Monday last at 1 o'clock P. M., Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of this city, wrote a telegraphic message at Whitewater, to be sent to his family, stating the reason for his lengthened absence from home, and naming the time of his return. The message was pre-paid, but his family did not receive it. Telegraphic operators are at fault somewhere. The telegraph is a very important medium of communication, but those who use it need to be assured that their messages will be promptly forwarded and delivered.

"THE GREAT REBELLION."—The promise which we have all along held out of a superior entertainment in the production of the "Great Rebellion" seems to have been amply fulfilled last evening. The hall was crowded, and the performance everything anticipated. We believe there was but one verdict in regard to the entertainment, and that was that it was a very fine thing, reflecting credit upon Mr. Hauger and the performers. It is repeated this and to-morrow evenings and Saturday afternoon.

NOT THE WORST THAT EVER EXISTED.—Those of our citizens who are now complaining about the weather, (and they are by no means few or moderate in their expressions of discontent,) may, perhaps, be quoted, if not gratified, by a reference to former years and a refreshing of their memories of other untoward seasons. We find in the GAZETTE, of April 22, 1857, the following pleasant paragraph:

"SPRING DREAMS.—Deluded by the thaw which set in on Monday, we were charmed into a dream of spring, and visions of buds and blossoms, warm showers and bright days, radishes, asparagus, green peas, lettuce and cucumbers, floated peacefully through our brain. At night, these 'waking thoughts' weaved themselves into more fanciful forms, and all the glories of summer hung over and around us! But alas! what a 'set back' in the morning; the snow covered the road pile, and ornamented with its purest mantle the leafless trees; the asparagus bed had a white blanket of four inches; the radish seed and peas were still in the papers which had ensured a safe conveyance from Barrows and Land's to our buttery; the lettuce hung in drooping clumps; it is left the pit of last year's growth, and the cucumbers were as like a muskellon seed as when they left the yellow rind which had once enclosed them. The summer sun and the ripened fruits gave place to a lowering sky and eggs at 15 cents a dozen. We were absolutely 'done for,' and forthwith ordered for 'our boy,' 'Young America,' a new sled, for mittens, and a pair of stoga boots."

"What is to pay? Can't somebody take hold of the comet and twist his tail, and 'head' him for some other portion of the universe. That is the vain bulky steers are brought to their senses."

The same paper contains an editorial "Talk about the season," which relates the fact that the then present season was not the first cold and late season which had occurred, and there states that on the 16th of April, 1822, the snow was a foot deep all along the south shore of Lake Erie, and on the 5th of May, 1821, snow covered the ground to the depth of ten inches in the interior counties of New York. Both of those seasons were, nevertheless, good ones for the crops, and notwithstanding the inauspicious spring of 1857, the crops were unusually good, and the only injury sustained, which was light, was by late rains, after the grain was cut and in the sheaf. Thus it seems there is a good chance yet for an abundant harvest, if the season to come is a good one.

W. W. SPALDING'S  
CHAMPION WASHING MACHINE!

Patented December 5th, 1863.

The undersigned will have 100 machines finished in two weeks for sale here, and warrant the machine to wash in two-thirds of the time it can be done by hand. It will wash anything from a shirt collar to a bed blanket, and take the streaks out of a collar or a wrist-band and not mar the cloth. Call and see the machine. ORVILLE P. NIMS, 339 Appleton, Hyatt House, Janesville.

OPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Notice is hereby given that the Spring Term of the Public Schools of the city of Janesville will commence on Monday, the 18th of April next. No student pupils will be admitted on the usual terms. Payment of tuition must be made in advance. Dated Feb. 12th, 1864. H. S. COMSTOCK, Clerk.

FARMERS' MILL! THE SUB-FARMERS have completed extensive repairs to said mill, and are prepared to do

Better Work and Give Better Yield! In Custom Grinding than any other mill in the county

BEST FAMILY FLOUR & MILL FEED constantly on hand, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city. JACKMAN & ALDEN.

PIANO FORTES—I have on exhibition at my Music Store, 2d. Myers Block, some of the finest and cheapest PIANOS ever offered in this market for sale cheap. J. L. DARLING.

## Wolf Hunting Extraordinary.

Messrs. Editors:—Sirs: A circumstance of such an uncommon occurrence having lately happened in our town, I thought I would drop you a line giving the facts as stated to me by the actor, and of which I have not the least doubt. If you please, we would like to have it inserted in your paper. On the 10th of April inst., Reuben Folsom, of the town of Albany, Green Co., 70 years of age, (he goes by the name of the old wolf hunter,) started out hunting with three dogs. He commenced killing rabbits, and with the dogs caught and killed 17. (This was on section 19, town of Magnolia.) He then started for home, when one of the dogs chased a gopher into a hole, and they dug out eight gophers. The dogs then began hunting rabbits, and one of them struck a wolf track, and after running quarter of a mile came back. The old man followed on, and saw at a distance of 10 or 12 rods an old wolf lying down and a number of young ones around her. He crept up to her without disturbing her, and having no weapon but a hoe, he pounced upon her and held her with his hands in such a manner that she could not bite him half an hour, and hallooed for help, but no one came to his assistance. He managed to get his knife out of his pocket and cut her ham strings. About this time the came up and relieved him. He then jammed the hoe handle into her mouth, and cut her throat, after being satisfied that the dogs could not kill her. He took the scalps of the old wolf and seven young ones then and there. These are the circumstances just as he stated them to me, and he has delivered to me the eight scalps. I have taken his affidavit and destroyed the scalps as directed by law. Truly Yours, J. F. HOWARD, N. P.

MENTION.—A New York correspondent of the Springfield *Union*, relates the following:

"The following story I have directly from a gentleman, to whom Commodore Vanderbilt, himself, told it last night. The finance committee called upon the Commodore and solicited at his hands a donation for the fair. He answered that he would give the fair as much as 'any other man' in New York. Thereupon the committee visited Mr. A. T. Stewart, and reported to him the offer of the Commodore. Stewart at once drew his check for \$100,000, and handed it to the committee, and they, with the check, again waited upon the Commodore, and showed him the contribution of Stewart. Vanderbilt found himself cornered. However, he was as good as his word. He covered Stewart's check with a check of his own for a like amount."

A VILLAINOUS BUSINESS.—The police in New York have discovered a new scheme of the contemptible scoundrels who keep the dens of prostitution in that place. An agent is sent to Germany, who hires good-looking girls as servants for "his brother in America," and pays their passage out. When the unfortunate female arrives here, the "brother," who has been duly notified of their departure, takes them in charge, and the girls are taken to vile dens of vice where they are destroyed. Two German girls named Elizabeth Letting and Maria Otto, who had their passage paid out here by the agent of one of these men, were rescued by the police one day last week and consigned to private families for help.

MEXICAN STRONG FOR PETROL.—The *Messenger* of Mexico, in Belgium, contains a strange account of some experiments which it affirms have taken place in that town, to show the effect produced by music on petroleum oil lamps. That journal asserts that they are at once extinguished by a certain tone sounded on a brass instrument. "During a quator," it says, "three or four lamps placed in different parts of the room went out simultaneously, and the girls were taken to vile dens of vice where they are destroyed. Two German girls named Elizabeth Letting and Maria Otto, who had their passage paid out here by the agent of one of these men, were rescued by the police one day last week and consigned to private families for help."

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Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

## OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

Grant Goes to the Front To-Day!

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LATE MEXICAN ADVICES.



Table with 2 columns: Term, Price. Rows include Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-Annual, Annual rates.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8. JANESVILLE, WIS., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864. NUMBER 39.

THE NEWS.

The news from Kentucky to-day is of rather an exciting character, and indicates that the rebels are in earnest in the work of attempting to blockade the river, and interfere with the communications of our army at Chattanooga. We hope and believe they will get soundly thrashed in their attack on Paducah and Columbus.

The budget of news from the East brings nothing very startling.

The Washington National Intelligencer, reprinted the "fossiliferous" has a long article upon the "qualifications of suffrage," brought out by the fact that the Senate in maturing the bill organizing the territory of Montana, had decided in favor of removing the restriction which would confine the right of suffrage to white citizens of the United States in that Territory. It promises in the first place, that it would be a mockery to confer this privilege on negroes in Montana, as few if any will ever emigrate to that remote Territory, and yet withhold it from negroes in other parts of the country, and therefore supposes that those who voted to confer this privilege, will be zealous to establish the same principle in such states as yet deny the elective franchise to the colored population.

Its first reason for denying the right to negroes is that "the so-called right of suffrage is not a natural right." This argument of the erudite old writer proves too much, for if it is not a natural right to one, it is not to another. But to illustrate this principle, the writer cites the case of minors and of the female sex, and says it is a matter of expediency in excluding them from the right of voting, while there are undoubtedly very many men between the ages of twelve and twenty-one years who are better fitted to participate intelligently in the elective franchise than many of maturer years, thus entirely ignoring the principle that "taxation and representation" should be inseparable.

But the great reason with the writer why negroes should be excluded from voting at present is, not because they are black, but because as a class, they are ignorant—too ignorant to be allowed that privilege. This is certainly not a bad test, but it would be fatal to the party in favor of which the Intelligencer has of late years thrown its influence. If intelligence and not color is the test, the negroes and "white trash" of the South should have exchanged privileges, for if the universal testimony of our returned soldiers and travelers in the South is to be believed, the blacks are much the most intelligent of the two classes, and we have known many voters in the Northern States who have made their "mark" in the world only by signing their name with a cross.

But we need not pursue the absurdities of this anti-suffrage writer. He pretends to abjure prejudice against color, but when you come to simmer down his argument, it amounts to that and nothing else.

Miss Webb has repeated in Cincinnati her reply to Miss Dickinson, in which she made her debut in "The Gazette." She says of the effort: "We think Talleyrand's criticism on the young author's book will apply most admirably to Miss Webb's lecture: 'It had some new things in it, and some good things; but the new things were not good, and the good things were not new.' The new things were her own; the good things were the extracts she made from Miss Dickinson's address, and the 'song of the shire' before mentioned." Miss Webb has not been fortunate enough in her new role to secure either the approval of her friends or the serious criticism of her opponents.

The New York Tribune says: The efforts of Gen. McClellan's friends to secure for him the subscription sword at the Fair reminds us of the answer of an eminent Bostonian when solicited last Summer to subscribe for a similar weapon. "What, give him another sword? Why doesn't he use the one he's got?"

Nevertheless, we think the present competition beneficial, and hope it will be continued. Hundreds of Copperheads and Rebel sympathizers, whom no other method could induce to attend the Fair or to give money for the soldiers, will give it for the sake of voting for McClellan.

The Rebels are heaping up for themselves "Wrath against the day of Wrath," by proclaiming their intention to treat all captured colored troops as outlaws and murderers. When the fact shall be known that "no quarter" will be given to the black soldier, it cannot be expected that he will give quarter to his deadly enemies. If this barbarism shall obtain in this branch of our army, the responsibility will rest with the chivalry of the South.

ONE of the most gratifying incidents in connection with the result of the election in Connecticut, is the defeat of Eaton, the "right hand man" of Tom Seymour and the bosom friend of Toomey, for Senator. He was the noisiest, most foul-mouthed and most malignant of the extreme Copperheads, and talked more undisguised treason than perhaps any man in the North, not excepting Vallandigham.

MARCHING ORDERS.—The 35th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, commanded by Col. Orf, has received orders to report at Baltimore, to join Gen. Burnside's expedition. They are quartered at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and are to leave next Monday.

Abolition of Slavery.

The following is the vote in the United States Senate on the proposed amendment to the Constitution to prohibit slavery in the United States:

Yeas—Anthony, of R. I.; Brown, of Mo.; Chandler, of Mich.; Clark, of N. H.; Collamer, of Vt.; Conness, of Cal.; Cowan, of Pa.; Dixon, of Conn.; Doolittle, of Wis.; Fessenden, of Me.; Root, of Vt.; Foster, of Conn.; Grimes, of Iowa; Hale, of N. H.; Harlan, of Oregon; Harlan, of Iowa; Harris, of N. Y.; Henderson, of Mo.; Howard, of Mich.; Howe, of Wis.; Johnson, of Mo.; Lane, of Ind.; Lane, of Kansas; Morgan, of N. Y.; Morrill, of Me.; Nesmith, of Oregon; Pomeroy, of Kansas; Ramsey, of Minn.; Sherman, of Ohio; Sprague, of R. I.; Sumner, of Mass.; Tappan, of N. Y.; Trumbull, of Ill.; Van Winkle, of Va.; Wade, of Ohio; Wilkinson, of Minn.; Willey, of Va.; Wilson, of Mass.—38.

Nays—Davis, of Ky.; Hendrick, of Ind.; McDougal, of Cal.; Powell, of Ky.; Riddle, of Del.; Sausbury, of Del.—16.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION AND AMENDMENT.

The following is the joint resolution as passed:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution, namely:—

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

HARD ON THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following is an extract from the New York correspondence of the Boston Commonwealth:

"Here is the New York Herald, publishing with a satanic grin the atrocious lie in relation to the young ladies who are teaching the contrabands at Port Royal, and then turning upon Mr. Greeley and charging him with being in favor of miscegenation—another lie. It charges the Tribune with favoring miscegenation, which is also false. The Herald is the paper above all others most entitled to the distinction of being a miscegenator. I do not speak of its supposed alliance to Sumner, who has the reputation of being black, and to the fact that it is called 'a satanic sheet,' but to the fact that James Gordon Bennett started the Herald with capital borrowed of a negro. Yes, the Herald is the offspring of black and white parents. It is a miscegenator. It is copper-headed and copper-colored. It is, to all intents and purposes, the child of miscegenation."

THE PROTECTOR OF COL. STRAIGHT ARRIVED FROM DIXIE.—The Baltimore American says: There has arrived at Baltimore a refugee from Richmond, Mrs. Lucy A. Rice. Her case is one deserving of public sympathy and liberal aid. Mrs. Rice, despite the tyranny that reigns at Richmond, has always preserved her loyalty to the Union, and has received a warm sympathy for the sufferings of our officers and men who have been imprisoned in Richmond. Her house was for nine days the hiding place and refuge of Col. Straight, Major B. B. McDonald, and another officer after they escaped from the Libby Prison, and were awaiting an opportunity to get out of the city. In securing them and providing for their wants during those nine days, while the whole city was being searched for them, Mrs. Rice subjected herself to a risk that can only be comprehended by those who understand the vindictiveness of the Richmond authorities, and the extreme pains and penalties they would have visited upon anyone aiding our officers, especially Col. Straight, in making their escape. Mrs. Rice, however, accepted all this risk, and she brings with her letters from Col. Straight and Major McDonald, in which they warmly acknowledge her services.

Mrs. Rice has been forced to leave her home. She has been forced to abandon all she possessed in Richmond, while her remaining means have been exhausted by the expenses incurred in reaching our limits.

A writer from New York describes a masquerade party given a few evenings since by a fashionable lady, "formerly a famous Boston belle," and in the getting up of which no end of money was lavished. The costumes were unique, outre, dazzling, gorgeous. The distinguished hostess herself, always fertile in expedients, immortalized her genius, appearing before her astonished guests with a coronal of living flame-jets! In the course of the six entertainments, which were kept up until six o'clock, a m—breakfast being duly served to the revelers—the wearer of the remarkable head-dress, in a most suave and gracious manner, revealed the secret of its success. Attached to the hoop skirt was a small gasometer, and a connecting pipe, passing up beneath the elaborate braids of her black hair, secured a brilliant triumph at the risk of the wearer's life.

THE ATLANTIC COMMOTION.—The long continuance of the easterly winds has left old ocean in tremendous excitement. Furiously are the waves beating upon the rocks and sands of our coast, and the multitudes are visiting the shore to view the sublime spectacle. On Monday many thousands were in cars and carriages heading toward Plum Island, Cape Ann, Swampscott, and Nahant, to see and hear the sea in its fury. At Plum Island the waves have tossed the sands in their rage, making fearful inroads upon the land, some of the high bluffs have been cut in for roads.—Newburyport Herald.

—The "Democratic" State Convention for Illinois, to appoint Presidential electors and delegates to the National Convention, has been called to meet at Springfield, on the 10th of June. Another Convention is to be called to nominate candidates for State officers.

FULL.—The Madison Journal announces that the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment is filled to the maximum number and the recruiting party is relieved.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev Mr. Clark, of Hartford, Wis., will preach at Lappin's Hall next Sunday at 10 o'clock, and 2—

THE RIVER at this place is up within a few inches of its highest stage, and if it keeps on raining will soon reach that point.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—As may be seen by the advertisement in another column, there is to be an extensive sale of household goods at auction on Saturday.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of Rescue Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, will be held in their house this, Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. A full meeting is necessary.

R. GEDDES, Sec'y.

WE "CAN'T SEE" that the Proclamation yesterday of the Mayor, or any other man, had any beneficial influence upon the weather. The clerk of that institution is incorrigible and uncompromising, and will listen neither to threat nor entreaty—not even to "sarkasm." What can we do in such a case, only to do as they do in Spain? There they "let it rain."

LECTURE BY MR. S. M. BOOTH.—This gentleman speaks at the Court Room this evening on "The War and State of the Country." Those who have heard him do not need to be told of his ability and eloquence; but those who have never had the opportunity of listening to him, will miss a good thing if they do not attend his lecture at the Court Room this evening.

PROF. MARTINE'S DANCING SCHOOL.—Prof. M. has concluded to open his school for tuition in dancing at Hyatt House Hall, on Monday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. The school will also meet again in the evening at 7 o'clock, and continue in session until 9, after which there will be a "social," to which the members of the school will have full access, and outside parties will be charged a small admission fee—perhaps 50 cents.

THE TELEGRAPH AT FAULT.—On Monday last at 1 o'clock P. M., Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of this city, wrote a telegraphic message at Whitewater, to be sent to his family, stating the reason for his lengthened absence from home, and naming the time of his return. The message was pre-paid, but his family did not receive it. Telegraphic operators are at fault somewhere. The telegraph is a very important medium of communication, but those who use it need to be assured that their messages will be promptly forwarded and delivered.

"THE GREAT REBELLION."—The promise which we have all along held out of a superior entertainment in the production of the "Great Rebellion" seems to have been amply fulfilled last evening. The hall was crowded, and the performance everything anticipated. We believe there was but one verdict in regard to the entertainment, and that was that it was a very fine thing, reflecting credit upon Mr. Hauger and the performers. It is repeated this and to-morrow evenings and Saturday afternoon.

NOT THE WORST THAT EVER EXISTED.—Those of our citizens who are now complaining about the weather, (and they are by no means few or moderate in their expressions of discontent,) may, perhaps, be quieted, if not gratified, by a reference to former years and a refreshing of their memories of other untoward seasons. We find in the Gazette, of April 22, 1857, the following pleasant paragraph:

"SPRING DREAMS.—Deluded by the thaw which set in on Monday, we were charmed into a dream of spring, and visions of buds and blossoms, warm showers and bright days, rushings, asparagus, green lettuce and cucumbers, floated gaily through our brain. At night, these 'waking fancies' wove themselves into more fanciful forms, and all the glories of summer hung about and around us! But alas! what a 'set back' in the morning! The snow covered the wood pile, and ornamented with its purest mantle the leafless trees; the asparagus bed had a white blanket of four inches; the radish seed and peas were still in the papers which had insured a safe conveyance from Barrows and Lund's to our 'buttery'; the lettuce hung in drooping clusters as it left the place of last year's growth, and the cucumbers were as like a muskmelon seed as when they left the yellow rind which had once enclosed them. The summer sun and the ripened fruit gave place to a lowering sky and eggs at 15 cents a dozen. We were absolutely 'done for,' and forth with ordered for 'our boy,' 'Young America,' a new sled, fur mittens, and a pair of stage boots."

The same paper contains an editorial "Talk about the season," which relates the fact that the then present season was not the first cold and late season which had occurred, and there states that on the 10th of April, 1822, the snow was a foot deep all along the south shore of Lake Erie, and on the 5th of May, 1821, snow covered the ground to the depth of ten inches in the interior counties of New York. Both of those seasons were, nevertheless, good ones for the crops, and notwithstanding the inauspicious spring of 1857, the crops were unusually good, and the only injury sustained, which was light, was by late rains; after the grain was out and in the sheaf. Thus it seems there is a good chance yet for an abundant harvest, if the season to come is a good one.

Wolf Hunting Extraordinary.

Messrs. Editors.—Sirs: A circumstance of such an uncommon occurrence having lately happened in our town, I thought I would drop you a line giving the facts as stated to me by the actor, and of which I have not the least doubt. If you please, we would like to have it inserted in your paper. On the 10th of April inst., Reuben Folsom, of the town of Albany, Green Co., 70 years of age, (he goes by the name of the old wolf hunter,) started out hunting with three dogs. He commenced killing rabbits, and with the dogs caught and killed 17. (This was on section 19, town of Magnolia.) He then started for home, when one of the dogs chased a gopher into a hole, and they dug out eight gophers. The dogs then began hunting rabbits, and one of them struck a wolf track, and after running a quarter of a mile came back. The old man followed on, and saw at a distance of 10 or 12 rods an old wolf lying down and a number of young ones around her. He crept up to her without disturbing her, and having no weapon but a hoe, he pounced upon her and held her with his hands in such a manner that she could not bite him half an hour, and hallooed for help, but no one came to his assistance. He managed to get his knife out of his pocket and cut her ham strings. About this time she came up and relieved him. He then jammed the hoe handle into her mouth, and cut her throat, after being scratched, and the dogs could not kill her. He took the scalp of the old wolf and seven young ones then and there. These are the circumstances just as he stated them to me, and he has delivered to me the eight scalps. I have taken his affidavit and destroyed the scalps as directed by law.

Truly Yours, J. F. HOWARD, N.P.

MENTICENT.—A New York correspondent of the Springfield Union, relates the following:

The following story I have directly from a gentleman, to whom Commodore Vanderbilt, himself, told it, last night. The finance committee called upon the Commodore and solicited at his hands a donation for the fair. He answered that he would give the fair as much as "any other man" in New York. Thereupon the committee visited Mr. A. T. Stewart, and reported to him the offer of the Commodore. Stewart at once drew his check for \$100,000, and handed it to the committee, and they, with the check, again waited upon the Commodore, and showed him the contribution of Stewart. Vanderbilt found himself cornered. However, he was as good as his word. He covered Stewart's check with a check of his own for a like amount.

A VILANOUS BUSINESS.—The police in New York have discovered a new scheme of the contemptible soundrels who keep the dens of prostitution in that place. An agent is sent to Germany, who hires good-looking girls as servants for "his brother in America," and pays their passage out. When the unfortunate female arrives here, the "brother," who has been duly notified of their departure, takes them in charge, and the girls are taken to vile dens of vice where they are destroyed. Two German girls named Elizabeth Letzinger and Maria Otto, who had their passage paid out here by the agent of one of these men, were rescued by the police one day last week and consigned to private families for help.

MUSIC TOO STRONG FOR PETROLEUM.—The Messenger of Ixelles, in Belgium, contains a strange account of some experiments which it affirms have taken place in that town, to show the effect produced by music on petroleum oil lamps. That journal asserts that they are at once extinguished by a certain tone-sounded on a brass instrument. "During a quartet," it says, "three or four lamps placed in different parts of the room went out simultaneously, and M. Duhamel, professor at the Brussels Conservatory of Music, extinguished eight lamps successfully by the sound of a trumpet."

Things to be Remembered.

First, That it is a positive business necessity to have your buildings, merchandise and other personal property insured against fire.

Second, That E. L. Dimock now has the agency of nearly all the Sound Old Eastern Insurance Companies that are represented in the west, and that the capital represented by these companies is sufficient to do all the insurance for Janesville and Rock County.

Third, That these companies are noted for adjusting losses fairly and paying them promptly.

Fourth, That E. L. Dimock has left a few more of those beautiful calendars for 1864, blotting pads and excise laws for distribution to customers. dtf.

W. W. SPALDING'S.

Patented December 5th, 1863.

The undersigned will have 100 machines finished in two weeks for sale here, and warrant the machine to wash in two-thirds of the time it can be done by hand. It will wash anything from a shirt collar to a bed blanket, and take the stains out of a dollar or a white shirt, and not mar the cloth. Call and see the machine.

DR. C. H. NIMES,  
539 N. 4th St.,  
Janesville, Wis.

OPENING of the Public Schools.

Notice is hereby given that the Spring Term of the Public Schools of the city of Janesville will commence on Monday, the 15th of April inst. Non-resident pupils will be admitted on the usual terms. Payment of tuition must be made in advance, and not later than April 25th, 1864.

W. L. COMSTOCK,  
304 N. 13th St.,  
Janesville, Wis.

FARMER'S MILL! THE SUB-

mill has been completed extensive repairs in said mill, and now prepared to do

Better Work and Give Better Yield!

In Custom Grinding than any other mill in the country

BEST FAMILY FLOUR & MILL FEED

constantly on hand, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

JACKMAN & ALDEN,  
d304d4wtf

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LATE MEXICAN ADVICES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, April 13.—Tribune's Special.

Gen. Grant leaves for the front on Thursday.

Secretary Chase left to-night for New York on business connected with the treasury loan, and the price of gold.

The United States Treasurer to-day commenced paying interest on all coupon bonds due May 1st. The amount so due is about fifteen millions.

The House committee on public lands have agreed to report a bill giving additional aid to complete a section of the Pacific Railroad to Council Bluffs.

It is certain that Long will not be expelled, and doubts are expressed whether the vote of censure will pass.

A report says that about thirty of the French detective police have arrived in the United States within ten days.

The committee on emigration will soon report the bill in substance recommended by Seward, to have commissioners located in Washington, New York and Chicago.

Seward's suggestion that foreigners be allowed to vote after two years residence is stricken out, leaving the matter to be controlled by existing laws.

The commissioners of internal revenue have decided that commutation money paid cannot be deducted from personal income; also that the amount of income tax paid must not be deducted, though other taxes are allowed to be by law.

World's Special.—The House military committee have decided in favor of the bill increasing the pay of white soldiers to \$10 per month, and the pay of colored soldiers to \$13 per month. The majority are unwilling to put them on equality. The Senate military committee decided on the same rate for each.

The Senate, at the instance of the President will undoubtedly renew the action of its military committee against the confirmation of Major Gen. Schofield and Gilmore.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, April 14.—The Tribune announces the arrival of Secretary Chase last night.

The Herald's Alexandria (Va.) dispatch says trains to the front are moving regularly. The army of the Potomac is mud-bound, and streams are running through its lines.

New York, April 14.—The steamer Ariel arrived from Aspinwall with California mails to the 23d, and \$200,000 in treasure.

FROM MEXICO.

New York, April 14.—Mexican advices via Havana state that Juarez has gone to Durango. This place, however, is in possession of the imperial troops, the Mexican forces having evacuated it and marched northward to Chihuahua. The report of the capture of Guadalupe is absurd. Gen. Verago is in the State of Jalisco, doing nothing.

A French frigate left Vera Cruz with troops for the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The steamer Creole, from New Orleans on the 8th inst., has arrived. Her news is mostly anticipated via Cairo.

The Erie states that the Liberals under Cordoba defeated Villavieja at Monterey, Mexico.

French war vessels were making soundings at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Cortinas had returned to Matamoros, and expressed a determination to defend it to the last extremity.

A force has been sent to Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, to oppose the French and throw up defensive works.

Ten thousand bales of cotton have been forced across the river at Eagle Pass within a month, and is being hauled down to Matamoros for shipment at New Orleans.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New York, April 14.—The Herald's Alexandria dispatch says Capt. McKee, 2d U. S. Infantry, with two Lieutenants of the same regiment, were attacked within a mile of their camp at Nobleville by guerrillas. The Captain was killed, and others were captured. The body of the Captain has been recovered.

Three rebel cavalrymen were captured on Monday near Brentsville, by Major McCabe, of the 13th Pennsylvania volunteers, and a few picked men and one other was killed.

FROM CHATTANOOGA & BELOW.

Nashville, April 12.—Johnston's army is receiving heavy reinforcements. Parts of Beauregard's army and raw troops have arrived at Dalton, Ga. Bishop Pike's army is on the way to Dalton. Johnston's cavalry are active. The bulk of his army is at Tunnel Hill.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

FROM BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 14th.—Navigation has opened here. A propeller of the New York Central line left for Toledo this morning. Boats will now run regularly.

FROM EUROPE.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—The steamer Asia Liverpool 2d Queenstown 3rd has arrived here.

Breadstuffs closed and dull on Friday; provisions heavy and all descriptions slightly lower.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—House—House resumed the consideration of the resolution to expel Long. Rodgers opposed the resolution.

The Senate bill to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State government, passed without amendment.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

CAIRO, April 13.—About nine o'clock this morning, Capt. Hood, purporting to be the bearer of a flag of truce from the Confederate command under Forrest, came into Columbus with the important demand upon Col. Lawrence, of the 35th New Jersey regiment, commandant of Columbus, for the surrender of the place to rebel authorities. He promised, in case of a surrender, to treat the prisoners with kindness, but in case of a refusal, represented that he had force enough at his back to compel it, and in that event no quarter would be shown.

Col. Lawrence returned answer that he could not see it in that light, and the place would not be given up so long as he could hold it.

That he considered the demand authentic, and expected the attack, is shown by the fact that he allowed the women and children to prepare to leave, and the steamer Crawford has just arrived with a cargo of that class of refugees.

Eight hours were given for the women and children to leave Columbus, which is ordered by the rebels.

One gunboat is stationed there. Refugees are flocking into Cairo from all directions in Kentucky. They report rebels in considerable force at Blandville last Sunday.

Cairo, April 13, 1864.—Reinforcements in the shape of gunboats and troops have been sent to Columbus, this afternoon, accompanied by Capt. Olin and Lieut. Smith, of Brayman's staff. It was not thought Col. Lawrence would need assistance, but it was considered best to have aid at hand in case it might be wanted.

I have been placed in possession of the correspondence which took place this morning between Gen. Buford, commanding the rebel forces investing Columbus, and Col. Lawrence, commandant of the post. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES, MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENT., APRIL 13, 1864.

To commanding officer of U. S. forces at Columbus, Ky.

Fully capable of taking Columbus and its garrison by force, I desire to avoid the shedding of blood, and therefore demand the unconditional surrender of the forces under your command. Should you surrender, the negroes now in arms will be returned to their masters. Should I be compelled to take the place, no quarter will be shown to negro troops whatever. White troops will be treated as prisoners of war.

I am, sir, yours,

A. BUFORD, Brig. Gen.

To this rather cool demand the following answer was promptly returned by Col. Lawrence.

HEADQUARTERS OF POST OF COLUMBUS, KENTUCKY, APRIL 13, 1864.

To Brig. Gen. A. Buford, commanding Confederate forces before Columbus, Kentucky.

GENERAL.—Your communication of this date came to hand. In reply I would state, that being placed here by my Government, with adequate force to hold and repel all enemies from my post, surrender is out of the question.

I am very respectfully,

WM. HUBBARD LAWRENCE, Com'ding Col. 34th New Jersey vols., Com'ding Post.

The officer bringing Buford's letter said that eight hours would be given for the removal of the women and children, and at the end of that time the siege will commence in earnest.

Things look decidedly active in this vicinity. The officers who came up to-day upon the steamer Olive Branch report that when they came in sight of Fort Pillow (as Columbus) a brisk battle was in progress, and soon afterwards a flag of truce was brought to the fort, and firing ceased. The Olive Branch then moved past, but before it was out of sight, the fight was resumed, and our colors were plainly seen to fall, but they were quickly sent up again. The strength of the rebels is unknown, but it is supposed that they were under Falkner. Whether Forrest means really to occupy Paducah, Columbus, Ft. Pillow is not known. The opinion seems to prevail that the real attack points towards the latter place, while other demonstrations are feints. A very few hours will show what he really means.

CAIRO, April 13.—Passengers from below report that Forrest recently crossed the Cold Water River near Jackson, going south with 3,000 horses and 1,500 wagons. This is doubtless exaggerated.

CAIRO, April 13.—A steamer is just up from Columbus. The rebel General had demanded a surrender of Fort Halleck. It was refused. The boat came up loaded with women and children. An attack was momentarily expected.

LATER.—Another steamer has arrived. The rebels have attacked Fort Pillow, and fighting was in progress when the steamer was passing.

Forrest's forces are menacing both Columbus and Paducah. A portion of the force is advancing on the latter place. They passed Lexington at noon yesterday, and it is expected they will make an attack to-day. Our tickets at Columbus were driven yesterday.

Besides the reinforcements sent from here five of the gunboats are ready to receive the rebels.

A late hour last evening we learned that Forrest had again attacked Paducah, with an overwhelming force, and by the latest news the fight was still in progress. The telegraph wires communicating with the city were cut at an early stage of the fight, and it was impossible to learn the particulars.

This edition of the GAZETTE is one of the largest weekly papers in the State. Having the largest circulation in the State, it is a paper of great value to the public. It is published daily, except on Sundays and holidays, and is a complete record of the State and general news.

There is no further doubt now of the fact that Forrest is just across from this place in Kentucky, with a force of from twelve to fifteen thousand men, and is laying the most loyal portion of the State of Kentucky waste.

The impudence of this rebel maulrauder is incredible, and many of the good people of Cairo are in a high state of alarm, lest he should conclude to visit this city. Of this, however, whatever may be his aims, we have no fears.

From reliable information, received from Ballard county, Ky., it is represented that the rebel force under Gen. Buford, part of Forrest's command, are established at Blandville, the county seat of Ballard county, some 19 miles from this place.

The force is said to consist of the 2d and 7th Kentucky, who are engaged in pressing horses and conscripting citizens, from fifteen to forty-five years of age.

The mail boat was being kept at the Missouri shore, for fear of being captured. Great care should be exercised by steamboatmen to avoid the shore, until these forces are driven out, as we hope they will be at an early day.

Scouts are gathering information at headquarters, and all goes to show that the rebel force is formidable.

New Advertisements.



THE TENNESSEE BLACKSMITH.

Near the cross-roads, not far from the Cumberland Mountains, stood the village of Smith. The smith was a sturdy man of fifty. He was respected wherever known, for his stern integrity. He served God and did not fear man—and, it might be safely added, nor the devil either. His courage was proverbial in the neighborhood; and it was a common remark, when wishing to pay any man a high compliment, to say, "He is as brave as old Bradley." One night, toward the close of September, he stood alone by the anvil, plying his labors, his countenance beamed a peculiar satisfaction as he brought his hammer down with a gorgeous stroke on the heated iron. While blowing the bellows he would occasionally pause and shake his head, as if communing with himself. He was evidently meditating upon something of a serious nature. It was during one of these pauses that the door was thrown open, and a pale trembling figure staggered into the shop, and sinking at the smith's feet, faintly ejaculated:

"In the name of Jesus protect me!"

As Bradley stooped to raise the prostrate form, three men entered, the foremost one exclaiming:

"We've treed him at last! There he is—seize him!" and as he spoke he pointed at the crouching figure.

The others advanced to obey the order, but Bradley suddenly arose, seized a sledge-hammer, and brandishing it about his head as if it were a sword, exclaimed:

"Back! Touch him not, by the grace of God I'll brainy him!"

They hesitated, and stepped backward, not wishing to encounter the sturdy smith, for his countenance plainly told them that he meant what he said.

"Do you give shelter to an abolitionist?" fiercely shouted the leader.

"I give shelter to a weak, defenseless man," replied the smith.

"He is an enemy!" vociferated the leader.

"Of the devil!" ejaculated Bradley.

"He is a spy! an abolitionist hound!" exclaimed the leader, with increased vehemence, "and we must have him. So I tell you, Bradley, you had better not interfere. You know you are already suspected, and if you insist upon sheltering him will confirm it."

"Suspected! Suspected of what?" exclaimed the smith, in a firm tone, riveting his gaze upon the speaker.

"Why, of adhering to the North," was the reply.

"Adhering to the North!" ejaculated Bradley, as he cast his defiant glance at the speaker. "I adhere to no North!" he continued; "I adhere to my country—my whole country—and will, so help me God! as long as I have breath," he added, as he brought the sledge-hammer to the ground with great force.

"You had better let us have him, Bradley, without further trouble. You are only risking your own neck by your interference."

"Not so long as I have life to defend him," was the answer. Then pointing towards the door, he continued, "Leave my shop!" and as he spoke he again raised the sledge-hammer.

They hesitated a moment, but the firm demeanor of the smith awed them into compliance with the order.

"You'll regret this in the morning," Bradley said, the leader, as he retreated.

"Go!" was the reply of the smith, as he pointed toward the door.

Bradley followed them menacingly to the entrance of the shop, and watched them until they disappeared from sight down the road. When he turned to go back into the shop he was met by the fugitive, who, grasping his hand, exclaimed, "Oh! how shall I ever be able to thank you, Mr. Bradley?"

"This is no time for thanks, Mr. Peters, unless it is to the Lord: you must fly the country, and that at once!"

"But my wife and children?"

"Mattie and I will attend to them. But you must go to-night!"

"To-night?"

"Yes. In the morning, if not sooner, they will return with a large force and carry you off, and probably hang you on the first tree. You must leave to-night."

"But how?"

"Mattie will conduct you to the rendezvous of our friends. There is a party made up who intend to cross the mountains and join the Union forces in Kentucky. They were to start to-night. They have provisions for the journey, and will gladly share with you."

At this moment a young girl entered the shop and hurriedly said:

"Father, what is the trouble to-night?"

Her eye resting upon the fugitive, she approached him, and, in a sympathizing tone continued, "Ah, Mr. Peters, has your turn come so soon?"

This was Mattie. She was a fine rosy girl, just past her eighteenth birthday, and the sole daughter of Bradley's home and heart. She was his all—his wife had been dead five years. He turned toward her, and in a mild but firm tone said:

"Mattie, you must conduct Mr. Peters to the rendezvous immediately, then we will call at the parsonage to cheer his family. Quick! No time is to be lost. The bloodhounds are upon the track. They have scented their prey and will not rest until they have secured him. They may return much sooner than we expect. So haste, daughter, and God bless you!"

This was not the first time that Mattie had been called upon to perform such an office. She had safely conducted several Union men who had been hunted from their homes and sought shelter with her father, to the place designated, from whence they made their escape across the mountains into Kentucky. Turning to the fugitive, she said:

"Come, Mr. Peters, do not stand upon ceremony, but follow me."

She left the shop and proceeded but a short distance up the road, and then turned off in a by-path through a strip of woods, closely followed by the fugitive. A brisk walk of half an hour brought them to a small house that stood alone in a secluded spot. Here Mattie was received with a warm welcome by several men, some of whom were engaged in running bullets, while others were cleaning their rifles and fowling-pieces. The lady of the house, a hale woman of forty, was busy stuffing the wallets of the men with biscuits. She greeted Mattie very kindly. The fugitive, who was known by two or three of the party, was received in a bluff, frank spirit of kindness by all, saying that they would make him chaplain of the Tennessee regiment when they got to Kentucky.

When Mattie was about to return home, two of the party prepared to accompany her, but she protested, warning them of the danger, as the enemy was doubtless abroad in search of the minister. But notwithstanding, they insisted, and accompanied her until she reached the road a short distance above her father's shop. Mattie hurried on, but was somewhat surprised upon reaching the shop to find it empty. She hastened into the house, but her father was not there. As she returned to the shop she thought she could hear

the noise of horses' hoofs clattering down the road. She listened, but the sound soon died away. Going into the shop she blew the fire into a blaze: then beheld that the things were in great confusion, and that spots of blood were upon the ground. She was now convinced that her father had been seized and carried off but not without a desperate struggle on his part.

As Mattie stood gazing at the pools of blood, a wagon, containing two persons, drove up, one of whom, an athletic young man of live and twenty years, got out and entered the shop.

"Grand evening, Mattie! Where is your father?" he said. Then observing the strange demeanor of the girl he continued, "Why, Mattie, what ails you? What has happened?"

The young girl's heart was too full for her tongue to give utterance, and throwing herself upon the shoulder of the young man, she sobbingly exclaimed:

"They have carried him off! Don't you see the blood?"

"Have they dared to lay hands upon your father? The infernal wretches!"

Mattie recovered herself sufficiently to narrate the events of the evening. When she had finished, she exclaimed:

"Oh, that I should live to see the day that old Tennessee was to be thus disgraced! Hero Joe!"

At this, the other person in the wagon alighted and entered the shop. He was a stalwart negro.

"Joe," continued the young man, "you would like your freedom?"

"Well, Massa John, I wouldn't like very much to leave you; but I'd like to be a free man."

Joe, the white race have obtained their liberty by their valor. Are you willing to fight for yours? Ay, fight to the death?"

"I'm light for yours any time, Massa John."

"I believe you, Joe. But I have desperate work on hand to-night, and I do not want you to engage in it without a prospect of reward. If I succeed I will make you a free man. It is a matter of life and death—will you go?"

"I will, Massa."

"Then kneel down and swear before the over-living God that, if you falter or shrink the danger, you may hereafter be consigned to everlasting fire!"

"I swear, Massa," said the negro kneeling.

"An, I hope that God Almighty will strike me dead if I don't go with you through fire and water and every thing!"

"I am satisfied, Joe," said his master: then turning to the young girl, who had been a mute spectator of this singular scene, he continued:

"Now, Mattie, you get into the wagon, and I'll drive down to the parsonage, and you remain there with Mrs. Peters and the children, until I bring you some intelligence of your father's fate."

While the sturdy old blacksmith was awaiting the return of his daughter, the party that he had repulsed, returned with increased numbers, and demanded the minister. A fierce quarrel ensued, which resulted in their seizing the smith and carrying him off. They conveyed him to a tavern half a mile distant from the shop, and there he was arraigned before what was termed a vigilance committee.

The committee met in a long room on the ground floor, dimly lighted by a lamp which stood upon a small table in front of the chairman. In about half an hour after Bradley's arrival he was placed before the chairman for examination. The old man's arms were pinioned, but nevertheless he cast a defiant look upon those around him.

"Bradley, this is a grave charge against you. What have you to say?" said the chairman.

"What authority have you to ask?" demanded the smith, fiercely eyeing his interrogator.

"The authority of the people of Tennessee," was the reply.

"I deny it."

"Your denials amount to nothing. You are accused of harboring an abolitionist, and the penalty of that act you know is death. What have you to say to the charge?"

"I say that it is a lie, and that he who utters such charges against me is a scoundrel!"

"Simpson," said the chairman to the leader of the band that had captured Bradley, and who now appeared with a large bandage about his head, to bind up a wound which was the result of a blow from the fist of Bradley. "Simpson," continued the chairman, "what have you to say?"

The leader then stated that he had tracked the preacher to the blacksmith's shop, and that Bradley had resisted his arrest; and that upon their return he could not be found, and that the prisoner refused to give any information concerning him.

"Do you hear that, Mr. Bradley?" said the chairman.

"I do. What of it?" was the reply.

"Is it true?"

"Yes."

"Where is the preacher?"

"That is none of your business."

"Mr. Bradley, this tribunal is not to be insulted with impunity. I again demand to know where Mr. Peters is. Will you tell?"

"No."

"Mr. Bradley, it is well known that you are not only a member in Mr. Peters' church, and therefore some little excuse is to be made for your zeal in defending him. He is from the North, and has been suspected, and is now accused of being an abolitionist and a dangerous man. You do not deny sheltering him, and refusing to give him up. If you persist in this you must take the consequences. I ask you for the last time if you will inform us of his whereabouts?"

"And again I answer no!"

"Mr. Bradley, there is also another serious charge against you, and your conduct in this instance confirms it. You are accused of giving comfort to the enemies of your country. What have you to say to that?"

"I say it is false, and he who makes it is a villain!"

"I accuse him of being a traitor—adding the cause of the Union," said Simpson.

"If my adherence to the Union merits for me the name of traitor, then I am proud of it. I have been for the Union, an still for the Union, and will be for the Union as long as life lasts!"

At these words the chairman clutched a pistol that lay upon the table before him, and the bright blade of Simpson's bowie-knife glittered near Bradley's breast; but before he could make the fatal plunge a swift-winged messenger of death laid him dead at the feet of his intended victim, while, at the same instant, another plunged into the heart of the chairman, and he fell forward over the table, extinguishing the light and leaving all in darkness. Confusion reigned in the inmates of the room were panic-stricken.

In the midst of the conversation a firm hand rested upon Bradley's shoulder: his bonds were severed, and he hurried out of the open window. He was again a free man, but hastened forward into the woods at the back of the tavern, and through them to a road a quarter of a mile distant, then into a wagon, and was driven rapidly off. In half an hour the smith made one of his midnight excursions to the mountains.

"John," said the smith, as he grasped the hand of his rescuer, while his eyes

glinted and a tear coursed down his furrowed cheek. "I should like to see Mattie, before I go."

"You shall," was the reply.

In another hour the blacksmith clasped his daughter to his bosom.

It was an affecting scene—there in that lone house in the wilderness, surrounded by men who had been driven from their homes for which the patriot fathers fought and bled—the sturdy old smith, a type of the heroes of other days, pressing his daughter to his breast, while the tears coursed down his furrowed cheeks.

He felt that perhaps it was to be his last embrace, for his resolute heart had resolved to sacrifice his all upon the altar of his country, and he could no longer watch over the safety of his only child. Was she to be left to the mercy of the brutal wretches who were attempting to destroy the country that had given them birth, nursed their infancy, and opened a wide field for them to display the abilities with which nature has endowed them?

"Mr. Bradley," said his rescuer, after a short pause, "as you leave the State, it will be necessary, in these troublous times, for Mattie to have a protector, and I have thought that our marriage had better take place to-night."

"Well, John, he said, as he relinquished his embrace and gazed with a fond look at her who was so dear to him, "I shall not object if Mattie is willing."

"Oh, we arranged that as we came along," replied the young man.

Mattie blushed, but said nothing.

In a short time the hunted-down minister was called upon to perform a marriage service in that lone house. It was an impressive scene. Yet no diamonds glittered upon the neck of the bride; no pearls looped up her tresses; but a pure love glowed within her heart as she gave utterance to a vow which was registered in heaven.

Bradley, soon after the ceremony, bade his daughter and her husband an affectionate farewell, and set out with his friends to join others who had been driven from their homes, and were now rallying under the old flag to fight for the Union, and, as they said, "Redeem old Tennessee!"

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**REMOVAL!**

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. J. B. JOHNSON

**REMOVAL!**

Dr. B. F. PENDLETON has removed his Dental Rooms to the new block of Jenkins & Dewey, first floor over the saloon of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. J. B. JOHNSON

**NERVOUS DISEASES.**

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 31741

**COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.**

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. J. B. JOHNSON

**HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.**

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sunburnt face and hands to a pearly white texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the delicate appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Actress and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York.

**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!**

BRONCH'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only Harmless, True and Reliable Hair Dye known. This Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful, imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and recovers the ill effects of bad dyes. The genuine is signed WILKINSON A. BRONCH, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, & Dealers—51 Bleecker St., N. Y. BRONCH'S NEW TONIC CURE FOR DRESSING THE HAIR. J. B. JOHNSON

**HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.**

It is not a DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, and by inducing a new growth, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and affording themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color in any process, but gives the hair a luxuriant beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, facilitates dressing, and imparts health and pleasure to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & Co., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. J. B. JOHNSON

**WYKHOOD'S ICELAND PECTORAL.**

Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Pulmonary Organs are ever prevalent, infectious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to allay, cure, and uproot those complaints, must be expectant, anodyne and invigorating, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tonic to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever surpassed this class of diseases like Dr. Wykhoo's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, or Quinsey, Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. PORTER certifies: "that I have used Dr. Wykhoo's Pectoral for several years, myself and in my family, for severe pulmonary complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen it equal." Rev. J. J. PORTER, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hundreds and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and that it never fails.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Edm of Iceland, Potash Bismuth, Gum Arabic, Camphor, Balm of Peppermint, and other valuable expectorant and tonic ingredients. It is harmless, prompt and lasting. Invalids and sufferers cannot afford to neglect a trial. Every family should have it. It is remarkable for Croup, Fall of voice, sore throat, and directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all the principal Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. B. D. WYKHOOD, and sold by D. S. BARNES & Co., New York. J. B. JOHNSON

**PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.**

*The Kind of Insurance Worth Having!*

On the morning of the 23d of February, the brick block, occupied by the "Lafayette Journal Co." in Lafayette, Ind., was burned to the ground. The first fire had a policy of \$5,000 on the type, presses and materials of the Journal. The loss of the type was covered by the General Agency Office in Cincinnati on the 25th, and on the same day, Mr. Schuyler, representing the Journal Co., received a draft for the full amount of his policy, as will be seen by the following receipt:

\$5,000.

Received of the PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, by J. H. Magill, General Agent of said Company, the sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, it being in full of all claims and demands for loss or damage by fire, on the property of the Journal Co., of Lafayette, Ind., Agency of the said Company, the loss sustained by destruction of Printing Stock, on Feb. 23d, 1864. W. H. SCHUYLER, for Lafayette Journal Co. Co. of Ind. 303m222m

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**ETNA INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.**

1. Fire and Inland Navigation

Risks accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

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constant dispatch and accuracy.

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**NET ASSETS, JANUARY, 1864,**

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of the ETNA, after 45 years' successful trial, has resulted in the greatest public advantage and success of the various systems of Fire Insurance in the country. Is now better than ever prepared for duty.

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by fire in the United States averages over \$100,000 daily. Is your property exposed and unprotected?

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why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay and neglect may involve you in bankruptcy, poverty or cruel disappointment.

8. Particular Attention and

regard is given to small risks as well as large ones, for the security and superior commercial advantages afforded.

**Policies Issued Without Delay!**

E. L. DIMOCK, Agent. 304m222m

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

**COUGHS AND COLDS.**

The sudden changes of our climate are sources of FULMONARY, BRONCHIAL AND ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Trochets," or Lozenges, let the Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually ward off. These Lozenges and Trochets will find them effective for clearing and strengthening the voice. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires. J. B. JOHNSON

**Drugs and Medicines.**

**HAND MIRRORS,**

Fine Infant Hair Brushes, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Pearl Inlaid Hair Brushes, Rubber Fine Combs, Rubber Dressing Combs, Rubber Circular Combs, Buffalo Dressing Combs, Flesh and Tooth Brushes, Nail and Hat Brushes, Cloth and Dusting Brushes, Fine Shaving Brushes, Lubin's Genuine Extract, Tallman & Collins' Extract, Bazin's Hair Dressing, Lubin's Toilet Soap, Gleng's Toilet Soap, Colgate's Toilet Soap, Bazin's Toilet Soap, Fine Tooth Soap, Toilet Powders and Puffs, Turkey Morocco Wallets, Chain Buckskin Purses, Morocco Traveling Bags, Fine Razors and Strops, Bathing and Carriage Sponges.

We are adding to our stock of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, a large assortment of Perfumery and Family Goods; an inspection of which is invited.

CAMP & WILLIAMS, Apothecaries and Druggists, 202 Broadway.

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Barnett's Cocaine, Sterling's Ambrasia, Mrs. Allen's Restorer, Cocoon Nut Hair Oil, Noble's Rose Hair Gloss, Lyon's Katharine, Woods' Hair Restorative, Heilmann's Hair Dressing, Mrs. Allen's Zytholammum, Pomade Phytolammum, Beef Marrow Pomade.

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**MARINA. OAT MEAL.**

Cox's Sparkling Gelatine, Cooper's Refined Shred, Isinglass, Pearl Barley, Rio Tapoca, Bermuda Arrow Root, Robinson's Patent Barley & Groat's, Baker's Pure Corns, Brown and Chocoma's.

CAMP & WILLIAMS, Apothecaries, 202 Broadway.

**Miscellaneous.**

**FOR SALE CHEAP!**—18 acres of land, fronting on Madison Street, in the 1st Ward of the city of Janesville, between Galena and Madison streets, 160 rods west of my residence. It has a beautiful view of a city, commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country, that cannot be obtained at any time. Price \$8,000.

**ALSO,**

Very Handsome Dapple Gray HORSE. Price \$140. **ALSO,**

A real thoroughbred BULLHOUND and a CALE. She is a very fine animal, seven years old, an extra milker, and is worth \$100 to raise stock. Price \$50. **W. M. TALLMAN,** Janesville, March 6th, 1864. 303m222m

**BONNET & HAT REPAIRING!**

The ladies of Janesville and vicinity are informed that I have opened

over Taylor's store, West Milwaukee Street, in this city for BONNET and HAT REPAIRING, where I will fill all orders at low prices, and warrant my work. My clients who desire a well-fitting and neat set of their shops can have it well done at my place. All persons who have such work to do are invited to give me a call. T. D. DEMOND. 303m222m

**A NEW SHOP,**

over Taylor's store, West Milwaukee Street, in this city for BONNET and HAT REPAIRING, where I will fill all orders at low prices, and warrant my work. My clients who desire a well-fitting and neat set of their shops can have it well done at my place. All persons who have such work to do are invited to give me a call. T. D. DEMOND. 303m222m

**J. A. WEBB & CO.,**

**Are Now Receiving**

**LARGE ADDITIONS**

to their stock of

Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Solid Silver Ware, &c.

Also a large assortment of

**REVOLVERS!**

Our assortment of Fine Goods was never better.

Call and See for Yourself!

23m210m J. A. WEBB & CO., LaSalle's Corner.

**SELLING OUT AT COST!**

**GREAT BARGAINS OF**

**MEN AND BOYS' HATS AND CAPS!**

**SPRING STYLES OF 1864.**

With a view to closing out my present stock of fashionable hats and caps, I will for 12 days

**SELL AT NEW YORK COST!**

No running, positively at cost.

CHRISTIAN BROWN, 644m2m Four doors west of Post Office.

**SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY**

Janesville, Wis.,

Office at Griswold's Tin Shop, opposite the Hyatt House.

Mottled and other Soaps of superior quality, warranted to wash in hard or soft water. These soaps are made from the purest materials, and are not only good for washing, but also for cleaning, and for the most delicate fabrics without stain.

**PURE TALLOW CANDLES**

Of the best quality, all for the lowest living price. Will exchange Soap or Candles for Wood, Tallow or Grease, or manufacture Tallow into Candles. W. M. STEARNS, 23m210m

**AUCTION & INTELLIGENCE**

OFFICE.—MR. GEORGE GUILLAM begs to inform the citizens of Rock and adjoining counties, that he has taken United States License for auctioneer, and will pay particular attention to the sale of Real Estate, Farming Stock, Household Goods, and General Merchandise, and on every occasion, experience, a good knowledge of the value of all kinds of property, and moderate charges, flatters himself that he will be able to satisfy those who may intrust him with their sales.

Also intends to keep an "Intelligence Office," with full information for those in want of "Intelligence," "employment," or want of help, land, or other property for private sale, farm or house for rent, &c.

Office—Orphan House, Milwaukee Street, Janesville, Wis. 23m210m

**BOOKS! BOOKS!**—Received to the direct from New York, Boston, "Concord and Comfort of County Parson," "Industrial Biography," by Smith. Also a large variety of new books and other new goods received daily at the Janesville Literary Emporium. O. J. DEARBORN, 23m210m

**Hire, Gait & Hire's Column.**

**NEW SPRING GOODS**

**NEW STYLES! CHOICE STYLES!**

Have for several weeks past been receiving direct from the Eastern Markets, large invoices of

**RICE, GAUL & RICE!**

**NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,**

at the very smallest profits. In

**DRESS GOODS!**

we have some elegant styles for

Brocade Stripes, Poplin Alpacaes, Colored Alpacaes in all shades, Mohair Lusters, Valenciennes, Black and White, Checks, DeLaines, Challies, &c., &c.

Small lot of

**BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,**

Unsurpassed for Cheapness.

We have now on hand the largest stock of

**CLOTHING!**

—FOR—

**MEN AND BOYS!**

**LADIES' CLOTHS!**

ALL COLORS.

**WATER PROOF TWEEDS.**

Single and Double Wool Shawls, In Spring Colors.

**Spring Balmoral Skirts**

Some beautiful patterns and colors.

**BONNET & HAT REPAIRING!**

The ladies of Janesville and vicinity are informed that I have opened

over Taylor's store, West Milwaukee Street, in this city for BONNET and HAT REPAIRING, where I will fill all orders at low prices, and warrant my work. My clients who desire a well-fitting and neat set of their shops can have it well done at my place. All persons who have such work to do are invited to give me a call. T. D. DEMOND. 303m222m

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**Clothing..**

**NEW SPRING GOODS!**

**NOW READY**

—AT—

**ECHLIN & FOOTE'S!**

English, French, Scotch and American,

**Cloth Cassimeres & Vesting!**

Comprising all the

**NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!**

and in fact

**THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF GOODS!**

ever exhibited to the citizens of Janesville.

**THE SPRING STYLES!**

—ARE—

**New and Beautiful!!**

and we have all the facilities for doing the very best of work at the lowest possible prices.

23m210m ECHLIN & FOOTE.

**YOUNG AMERICA.**

**CLOTHING HOUSE!**

We have now on hand the largest stock of

**CLOTHS! CASSIMERES! VESTINGS, &c.,**

ever brought to this market. The largest stock of

**CLOTHING!**

—FOR—

**MEN AND BOYS!**

**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!**

**HATS AND CAPS!**

Dealing exclusively in

**GOODS FOR MENS' WEAR**

for the past fifty years, I am enabled to

**Offer Superior Inducements**

to buyers. Trusting to receive

**A Call From Every One!**

I remain Respectfully,

Wm. H. HARRIS, Young America Clothing House. 23m210m

**GET YOUR CLOTHES MADE**

AT THE FASHIONABLE

**CLOTHING EMPORIUM!**

—OF—

**ECHLIN & FOOTE!**

Their Garments

**FIT WELL! WEAR WELL!**

And Give Good Satisfaction!

23m210m

**McKEY & BRO.**

**ARE NOW RECEIVING**

**AN IMMENSE STOCK**

of general dry goods from France, England, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Also a large stock of

**MILLINERY,**

at Wholesale. Also CLOTH, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**

Trimmings and Furnishing Goods, at wholesale and retail.

McKey & Bro's Circular is now preparing, which will embrace the quantity, quality and price.

23m210m

**PIANO FORTS AND ORGAN!**

**Mrs. S. MOORE**

Will be happy to give instruction to those who may desire it.

**PIANO FORTS AND ORGAN MUSIC**

Harmony and Thorough Bass. Residences on Jackson Street, in the block south of the Methodist Church. N. B. Instruction given at the residence of her pupils if desired. Janesville, Feb. 21, 1864. 23m210m

**MILLINERY!**

**MRS. J. R. BEALE!**

Will open a 2nd Tuesday, March 22nd, a beautiful assortment of

**MILLINERY GOODS!**

Having secured the services of a New York Milliner, she is prepared to furnish all the latest styles, and at the lowest possible prices. Particular attention given to bleaching and mending straw goods. Rooms in Tallman's Bldg., next to the Central Bank, first floor, entrance in front of the last store. Private entrance on River street. 23m210m

**UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS!**

**The First National Bank,**

of Janesville, a branch agent of the United States, is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions for

**THE 10-40 LOAN!**

under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1864. These bonds are issued in sums of fifty dollars and upwards, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten years, and payable forty years from March 1st, 1868.

Interest at 5 per cent per annum, in GOLD, payable annually on bonds \$100 or less, and semi-annually on larger bonds.

Subscriptions must be paid in Treasury notes or National Currency. J. H. BOES, Cashier. 23m210m

**DRIED FRUIT!** Peaches, Prunes, Apples, Cherries, &c. GEO. M. CANNADILL, 303m222m



THE TENNESSEE BLACKSMITH.

Near the cross-roads, not far from the Cumberland Mountains, stood the village forge. The smith was a sturdy man of fifty. He was respected wherever known, for his stern integrity. He served God, and his own family—and, it might be safely added, nor the devil either. His courage was proverbial in the neighborhood, and it was a common remark, when wishing to pay any person a high compliment, to say, "He is as brave as old Bradley." One night, toward the close of September, he stood alone by the anvil, plying his labors, his countenance evincing a peculiar satisfaction as he brought his hammer down with a gorgeous stroke on the heated iron. While blowing the bellows he would occasionally pause and shake his head, as if communing with himself. He was evidently meditating upon something of a serious nature. It was during one of these pauses that the door was thrown open, and a pale trembling figure staggered into the shop, and sinking at the smith's feet, faintly ejaculated:

"In the name of Jesus protect me!"

As Bradley started to raise the prostrate form, three men entered, the foremost one exclaiming:

"We've tread him at last! There he is—some him, and he spoke he pointed at the crumpling figure."

The others advanced to obey the order, but Bradley suddenly arose, seized a sledge-hammer, and brandishing it about his head as if it were a sword, exclaimed:

"Back! Touch him not, or, by the grace of God I'll brain you!"

They hesitated, and stopped backward, not wishing to encounter the sturdy smith, for his countenance plainly told them that he meant what he said.

"Do you give shelter to an abolitionist?" fiercely shouted the leader.

"I give shelter to a weak, defenseless man," replied the smith.

"He is an enemy!" vociferated the leader.

"Of the devil!" ejaculated Bradley.

"He is a spy! an abolitionist hound!" exclaimed the leader, with increased vehemence; "and we must have him. See I tell you, Bradley, you had better not interfere. You know you are already suspected, and if you insist upon sheltering him, will confirm it."

"Suspected? Suspected of what?" exclaimed the smith, in a firm tone, riveting his gaze upon the speaker.

"Why, of adhering to the North," was the reply.

"Adhering to the North!" ejaculated Bradley, as he cast his defiant glances at the speaker. "I adhere to no North!" he continued; "I adhere to my country—my whole country—and will, so help me God! as long as I have breath," he added, as he brought the sledge-hammer to the ground with great force.

You had better let us have him, Bradley, without further trouble. You are only risking your own neck by your interference."

"Not so long as I have life to defend him," was the answer. Then pointing towards the door, he continued, "Leave my shop!" and as he spoke he again raised the sledge-hammer.

They hesitated a moment, but the firm demeanor of the smith availed them into compliance with the order.

"You'll regret this in the morning, Bradley," said the leader, as he retreated.

"Go!" was the reply of the smith, as he pointed toward the door.

Bradley followed them menacingly to the entrance of the shop, and watched them until they disappeared from sight down the road. When he turned to go back into the shop he was met by the fugitive, who, grasping his hand, exclaimed, "Oh! how shall I ever be able to thank you, Mr. Bradley?"

"This is no time for thanks, Mr. Peters, unless it is to the Lord: you must fly the country, and that at once!"

"But my wife and children?"

"Mattie and I will attend to them. But you must go to-night!"

"To-night?"

"Yes. In the morning, if not sooner, they will return with a large force, and carry you off, and probably hang you on the first tree. You must leave to-night."

"But how?"

"Mattie will conduct you to the rendezvous of our friends. There is a party made up who intend to cross the mountains and join the Union forces in Kentucky. They were to start to-night. They have provisions for the journey, and will gladly share with you."

At this moment a young girl entered the shop and hurriedly said:

"Father, what is the trouble to-night?"

Her eyes resting upon the fugitive, she approached him, and, in a sympathizing tone continued, "Ah, Mr. Peters, has your turn come so soon?"

This was Mattie. She was a fine, rosy girl, just past her eighteenth birthday, and the sole daughter of Bradley's home and heart. She was his all—his wife had died five years. He turned toward her, and in a mild but firm tone said:

"Mattie, you must conduct Mr. Peters to the rendezvous immediately, then we will call at the armory to cheer his family. Quick! No time to be lost. The bloodhounds are upon the track. They have scented their prey and will not rest until they have secured him. They may return much sooner than we expect. So haste, daughter, and God bless ye."

This was not the first time that Mattie had been called upon to perform such an office. She had safely conducted several Union men who had been hunted from their homes and sought shelter with her father, to the place designated, from whence they made their escape across the mountains into Kentucky. Turning to the fugitive, she said:

"Come, Mr. Peters, do not stand upon ceremony, but follow me."

She left the shop and proceeded, but a short distance up the road, and then turned off in a by-path through a strip of woods, closely followed by the fugitive. A brief walk of half an hour brought them to a small house that stood alone in a secluded spot. Here Mattie, who was received with a warm welcome by several men, some of whom were engaged in running bullets, while others were cleaning their rifles and fowling-pieces. The lady of the house, a hale woman of forty, was busy stuffing the vallets of the men with biscuits. She greeted Mattie very kindly. The fugitive, who was known by two or three of the party, was received in a bluff, frank spirit of kindness by all, saying that they would make him chaplain of the Tennessee regiment when they got to Kentucky.

When Mattie was about to return home, two of the party prepared to accompany her, but she protested, warning them of the danger, as the enemy was doubtless abroad in search of the minister. But notwithstanding, they yielded, and accompanied her until she saw her father's shop. Mattie hurried on, but was somewhat surprised upon reaching the shop to find it vacant. She hastened into the house, but her father was not there. As she returned to the shop she thought she could hear

the noise of horses' hoofs clattering down the road. She listened, but the sound soon died away. Going into the shop, she blew the fire into a blaze; then beheld that the things were in great confusion, and that spots of blood were upon the ground. She was now convinced that her father had been seized and carried off but not without a desperate struggle on his part.

As Mattie stood gazing at the pools of blood, a wagon, containing two persons, drove up, one of whom, an athletic young man of five and twenty years, got out and entered the shop.

"Good evening, Mattie! Where is your father?" he said. Then observing the strange demeanor of the girl he continued, "Why, Mattie, what ails you? What has happened?"

"The young girl's heart was too full for her tongue to give utterance, and throwing herself upon the shoulder of the young man, she sobbingly exclaimed:

"They have carried him off! Don't you see the blood?"

"Have they dared to lay hands upon your father? The infernal wretches!"

Mattie recovered herself sufficiently to narrate the events of the evening. When she had finished, she exclaimed:—

"Oh, what I should like to see the day that old Tennessee was to be thus disgraced! Here Joe!"

At this, the other person in the wagon alighted and entered the shop. He was a stalwart negro.

"Joe," continued the young man, "you would like your freedom?"

"Well, Massa John, I wouldn't like very much to leave you; but den I see like to be a free man."

"Joe, the white race have obtained their liberty by their valor. Are you willing to fight for yours? Ay, fight to the death?"

"I see fight for yours any time, Massa John."

"I believe you, Joe. But I have desperate work on hand to-night, and I do not want you to engage in it without a prospect of reward. If I succeed I will make you a free man. It is a matter of life and death—will you go?"

"I will, Massa."

"Then kneel down and swear before the ever-living God that, if you falter or shrink the danger, you may hereafter be consigned to everlasting fire."

"I swear, Massa," said the negro kneeling. "An I hope that God Almighty may strike me dead if I don't go wid you through fire and water and every ting."

"I am satisfied, Joe," said his master; then turning to the young girl, who had been a mute spectator of this singular scene, he continued:

"Now, Mattie, you get into the wagon, and I'll drive you to the parsonage, and you remain there with Mrs. Peters and the children until I bring you some intelligence of your father."

While the sturdy old blacksmith was awaiting the return of his daughter, the party that he had repulsed, returned with increased numbers, and demanded the minister. A fierce quarrel ensued, which resulted in their seizing the smith and carrying him off. They conveyed him to a tavern half a mile distant from the shop, and there he was arraigned before what was termed a vigilance committee.

The committee met in a long room on the ground floor, dimly lighted by a lamp which stood upon a small table in front of the chairman. In about half an hour after Bradley's arrival he was placed before the chairman for examination. The old man's arms were pinioned, but nevertheless he cast a defiant look upon those around him.

"Bradley, this is a grave charge against you. What have you to say?" said the chairman.

"What authority have you to ask?" demanded the smith, fiercely eyeing his interrogator.

"The authority of the people of Tennessee," was the reply.

"I deny it."

"Your denials amount to nothing. You are accused of harboring an abolitionist, and the penalty of that act you know is death. What have you to say to the charge?"

"I say that it is a lie, and that he who utters such charges against me is a scoundrel."

"Simpson," said the chairman to the leader of the band that had captured Bradley, and who now appeared with a large bandage about his head, to bind up a wound which was the result of a blow from the fist of Bradley. "Simpson," continued the chairman, "what have you to say?"

The leader then stated that he had tracked the preceptor to the blacksmith's shop, and that Bradley had resisted his arrest; and that upon their return he could not be found, and that the prisoner refused to give any information concerning him.

"Do you hear that, Mr. Bradley?" said the chairman.

"I do. What of it?" was the reply.

"Yes."

"Where is the preacher?"

"That is none of your business."

"Mr. Bradley, this tribunal is not to be insulted with impunity. I again demand to know where Mr. Peters is. Will you tell?"

"No."

"Mr. Bradley, it is well known that you are not only a member in Mr. Peters' church, and therefore some little excuse is to be made for your zeal in defending him. He is from the North, and has been suspected, and is now accused of being an abolitionist and a dangerous man. You do not deny sheltering him, and refusing to give him up. If you persist in this you must take the consequences. I ask you the last time if you will inform us of his whereabouts?"

"And again I answer no."

"Mr. Bradley, there is also another serious charge against you, and your conduct in this instance confirms it. You are accused of giving comfort to the enemies of your country. What have you to say to that?"

"I say it is false, and he who makes it is a villain."

"I accuse him of being a traitor—aiding the cause of the Union," said Simpson.

"If my adherence to the Union merits for me the name of traitor, then I am proud of it. I have been for the Union, am still for the Union, and will be for the Union as long as life lasts!"

At these words the chairman clenched a pistol that lay upon the table before him, and the bright blade of Simpson's bowie-knife glittered near Bradley's breast; but before he could make the fatal plunge a swift-winged messenger of death had descended at the feet of his intended victim, while, at the same instant, another plunged into the heart of the chairman, and he fell forward over the table, extinguishing the light and leaving all in darkness. Confusion reigned. The inmates of the room were panic-stricken.

In the midst of the consternation a firm hand rested upon Bradley's shoulder; his bonds were severed, and he hurried out of the open window. He was again a free man, but hastened forward into the woods at the back of the tavern, and through them to a road a quarter of a mile distant, then into a wagon, and was driven rapidly off. He half expected the smith made one of the party at the rendezvous that was to start at midnight across the mountains.

"John," said the smith, as he grasped the hand of his rescuer, while his eyes

glinted and a tear coursed down his furrowed cheek. "I should like to see Mattie, before I go."

"You shall," was the reply.

In another hour the blacksmith clasped his daughter to his bosom.

It was an affecting scene—there in that lone house in the wilderness, surrounded by men who had been driven from their homes for their attachment to the principles for which the patriot fathers fought and bled—the sturdy old smith, a type of the hero of olden days, pressing his daughter to his breast, while the tears coursed down his furrowed cheeks.

If fate that perhaps it was to be his last embrace, for his resolute heart had resolved to sacrifice his all upon the altar of his country, and he could no longer watch over the safety of his only child. Was she to be left to the mercy of the pariahs wretches who were attempting to destroy the country that had given them birth, nursed their infancy, and opened a wide field for them to display the abilities with which nature has endowed them?

"Mr. Bradley," said his rescuer, after a short pause, "as you leave the State, it will be necessary, in those troublous times, for Mattie to have a protector, and I have thought that our marriage had better take place to-night."

"Well, John," he said, as he relinquished his embrace and gazed with a fond look at her who was so dear to him, "I shall not object if Mattie is willing."

"Oh, we arranged that as we came along," replied the young man.

Mattie laughed, but said nothing.

In a short time the hunted-down minister was called upon to perform a marriage service in that lone house. It was an impressive scene. Yet no diamonds glittered upon the neck of the bride; no pearls looped up her tresses; but a pure love gleamed within her heart as she gave utterance to a vow which was registered in heaven.

Bradley, soon after the ceremony, bade his daughter and her husband an affectionate farewell, and set out with his friends to join others who had been driven from their homes, and were now rallying under the old flag to fight for the Union, and, as they said, "Redeem old Tennessee!"

**GENERAL PARAGRAPHS.**

—Mr. Everett writes for the *Leader*. The *Leader* nominates Mr. Everett for the Presidency.

—Boasting is not always prudent, if indeed it ever is. A fellow once boasted that he was a bachelor, as his father had been before him.

—Miss Emma Webb has challenged Miss Dickinson and Morrice Greeley to meet her in a public discussion of the policy of Emancipation.

—Trincott N. J., has exactly reversed the figures of his last year's election, the vote for Mayor yesterday being thirty majority for the Union candidates against a Democratic majority of thirty last year.

—The Copperhead candidates for Vice President, spoken of at Washington, are Gen. B. F. Seward, ex-Commodore, Fernando Wood, Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and Wyckoff of Kentucky.

The contest in the New York Fair is spirited between the friends of Grant and "Little Mac," as to the disposition of the great sword. What can McClellan want of it?

—Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who has worn a wig for these twenty years, was lately applied to in behalf of the St. Louis Sanitary Fair for a lock of his hair to put in a congressional wreath.

—Judge W. H. Drinker, of New York, while making an excited speech on the New York tax law, before the Committee on Cities, in the Capitol, Wednesday afternoon, suddenly fell upon the table, and died immediately of disease of the heart.

—The Conservative press are just now earnestly advocating the gradual abolition of slavery. Their plan is as wise and merciful as that of the men who cut off his dog's tail by inches—to save the poor animal pain.

—Noting the refusal of the New Jersey Legislature to permit soldiers to vote, the Nashville *Union* observed that there are only two classes of men who are afraid of Union soldiers—the Northern Copperhead politicians and the Southern rebels.

—The Copperheads in Hartford went into a Republican meeting on Tuesday evening and created considerable disturbance. Whenever the names of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Gen. Grant were mentioned, they hissed with great vehemence.

—As the Secretary of State must vacate the Executive building which he now occupies, which is to be demolished to make way for the completion of the Treasury, it is proposed to erect a new residence in the suburbs for the President, and to use the White House as a Department of State, and for official receptions.

**PHENIX INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.**

*The Kind of Insurance Worth Having!*

On the morning of the 23d of February, the brick block, occupied by the "Lafayette Journal Co." in East Broadway, was burned to the ground. The loss was a policy of \$5,000 on the type, presses and machinery of the "Journal"—the proceeds of the loss were paid in full by the Phoenix Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn., on the same day. The loss was a policy of \$5,000 on the type, presses and machinery of the "Journal"—the proceeds of the loss were paid in full by the Phoenix Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn., on the same day.

**THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!**

INSURE WITH THE

**ETNA INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.**

1. Fire and Inland Navigation
  2. Business Conducted With constant dispatch and accuracy.
  3. Losses Always Met With promptness and complete justice.
- NET ASSETS, JANUARY, 1864.**
- \$3,002,556.39!**
4. The Plan and Organization
  5. 16,000 Loss Claims Have Been settled and paid, SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
  6. The Consumption of Property
  7. Are You Insured? If Not, why not? The cost is trifling; the duty is manifest; the result may be your escape from ruin—while delay may mean inevitable ruin, poverty or total prostration.
  8. Particular Attention and
  9. Policies Issued Without Delay!

**Special Notices.**

**REMOVAL!**

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

**REMOVAL!**

Dr. B. F. FENDELTON has removed his Dental Rooms to the new block of Jackson & Dewey, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miller, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession.

**NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES**

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes,—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HUGHES, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 57464

**COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.**

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan 25/64

**HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.**

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly white texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the purity of youth and the delicate appearance as inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples, and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Recommended by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEAN S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York.

**HAIR DYE: HAIR DYE!**

BACON'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE is the best in the world! The only Henna, Tree and Rattle Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Grey Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful, imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and receding the effects of old age. Haggan's Hair Dye is the only one that does not contain any poisonous ingredients, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 61 Barclay St., N. Y. BACON'S NEW TONIC CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.

**HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.**

It is not a DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural moisture, and by the action of the hair, the color is restored. Heimstreet's Hair Restorative is a compound of pure vegetable matter, and is perfectly healthy and beneficial to the hair, and of themselves it restores the hair to its natural color by no artificial means, but gives the hair a luxuriant beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasure to the head. It has stood the test of time being the original Hair coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agents, Dr. S. BARNES & CO., 202 Broadway, New York. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.

**WYCKOFF'S ICELAND PECTORAL.**

Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Pulmonary Organs are ever present, insidious and dangerous. The properties of a medicine to alleviate, cure, and protect these complaints, must be expectorant, sudorific and invigorant, loosening the mucus of the throat, and imparting tone to the entire system. No discovery in medical science ever matched this class of diseases like Dr. Wyckoff's Iceland Pectoral. It is used with the most astonishing results in all cases of Bronchitis, Tracheitis, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria or Quins, Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, Conga, Croup, Nervous Irritability, &c.

The Rev. J. J. Porter certifies: "That I have used Dr. Wyckoff's Pectoral for several years, myself and my family, for severe pulmonary complaints, and have recommended it to many others, and have never seen its equal." Rev. J. J. Porter, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Handbills and thousands of important testimonials could be produced, showing its remarkable cures and its safety to the system.

It is composed of pure Iceland Moss, Balsam of Gilead, Peruvian Bark, Eucalyptus, Camphor, Balausta, and other valuable ingredients, and is perfectly healthy and invigorant, and restores the system to its normal condition, and is a safe and reliable remedy for all pulmonary complaints, and is a safe and reliable remedy for all pulmonary complaints, and is a safe and reliable remedy for all pulmonary complaints.

Sold by all the principal Druggists, and sold by Dr. S. BARNES & CO., New York.

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*The Kind of Insurance Worth Having!*

On the morning of the 23d of February, the brick block, occupied by the "Lafayette Journal Co." in East Broadway, was burned to the ground. The loss was a policy of \$5,000 on the type, presses and machinery of the "Journal"—the proceeds of the loss were paid in full by the Phoenix Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn., on the same day. The loss was a policy of \$5,000 on the type, presses and machinery of the "Journal"—the proceeds of the loss were paid in full by the Phoenix Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn., on the same day.

**Special Notices.**

**COUGHS AND COLDS.**

The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Trochiscs," or Lozenges, the Cold, Cough, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this preparation a more serious attack may be effectively ward off. These Trochiscs and Lozenges will find them useful for clearing and strengthening the voice. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires. 57464

**Drugs and Medicines.**

**HAND MIRRORS.**

Fine Infant Hair Brushes, Buffalo Hair Brushes, Pearl Inlaid Hair Brushes, Rubber Dressing Combs, Rubber Circular Combs, Buffalo Dressing Combs, Fresh and Tooth Brushes, Nail and Hat Brushes, Cloth and Busting Brushes, Fine Shaving Brushes, Lubin's Genuine Extract, Tallman & Collins' Extract, Bazin's Hair Extract, Lubin's Toilet Soap, Glenn's Toilet Soap, Colgate's Toilet Soap, Bazin's Toilet Soap, Fine Tooth Soap, Toilet Powders and Puffs, Turkey Morocco Wallets, Chain Buckskin Purses, Morocco Traveling Bags, Fine Razors and Stropps, Bathing and Carriage Sponges.

We are adding to our stock of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals a large assortment of Perfumery and Fancy Goods, an inspection of which will be invited.

CAMP & WILLIAMS, Apothecaries and Druggists.

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Burnett's Coccolina, Sterilizing the Ambrasia, Mrs. Allen's Restorative, Cocoa Nut Hair Oil, Noble's Rose Hair Gloss, Lyon's Katharine, Wood's Hair Restorative, Heimstreet's Hair Dressing, Mrs. Allen's Zythobalium, Pomade Philocome, Beef Marrow Pomade.

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**PARINA, OAT MEAL.**

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**Miscellaneous.**

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**ALSO,**

Very handsome Duplex Gray HOUSE. Price \$140.

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All persons who have such work to do are invited to give me a call.

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**NOW READY**

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